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the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* (1952, 47, 355-362) and the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B* (1954, 21, 200-204). The first paper is a general introduction to the theory of the χ^2 test, and the second is a detailed treatment of the theory of the χ^2 test for two-dimensional tables. The χ^2 test is a statistical test used to determine if there is a significant difference between the observed data and the expected data under a null hypothesis. It is a non-parametric test, meaning it does not assume any specific distribution for the data. The test statistic is calculated as the sum of the squared differences between the observed and expected frequencies, divided by the expected frequencies. The resulting value is compared to a critical value from a χ^2 distribution table to determine if the null hypothesis can be rejected.

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been called upon to decide whether they will submit to the law of force, and let a single human being, or a small number of human beings, decide whether they will live or die. The people of the United States have been called upon to decide whether they will submit to the law of force, and let a single human being, or a small number of human beings, decide whether they will live or die.

我說：「我真希望你能夠明白，我所說的這句話，是完全沒有錯的。」

(\$ in million)

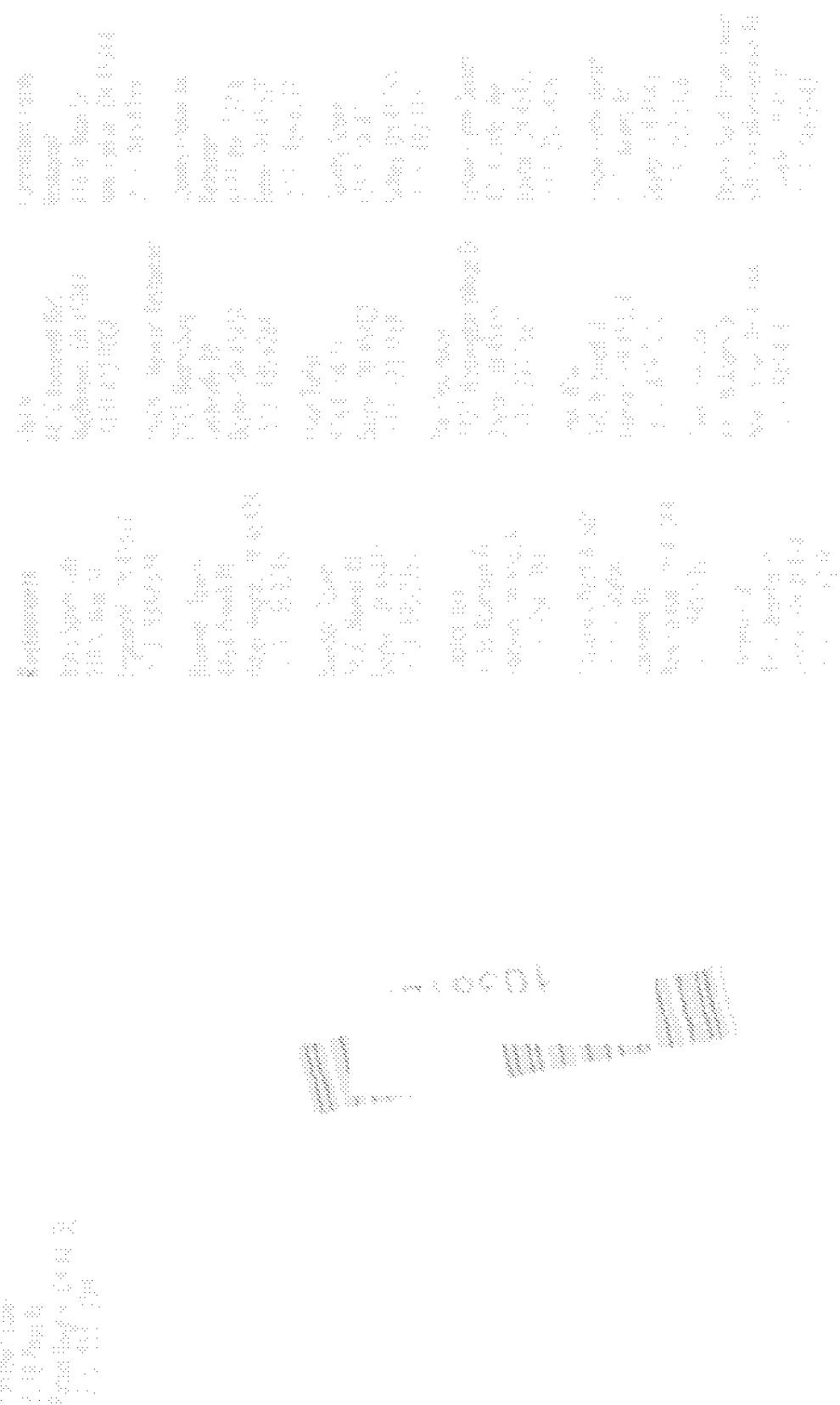
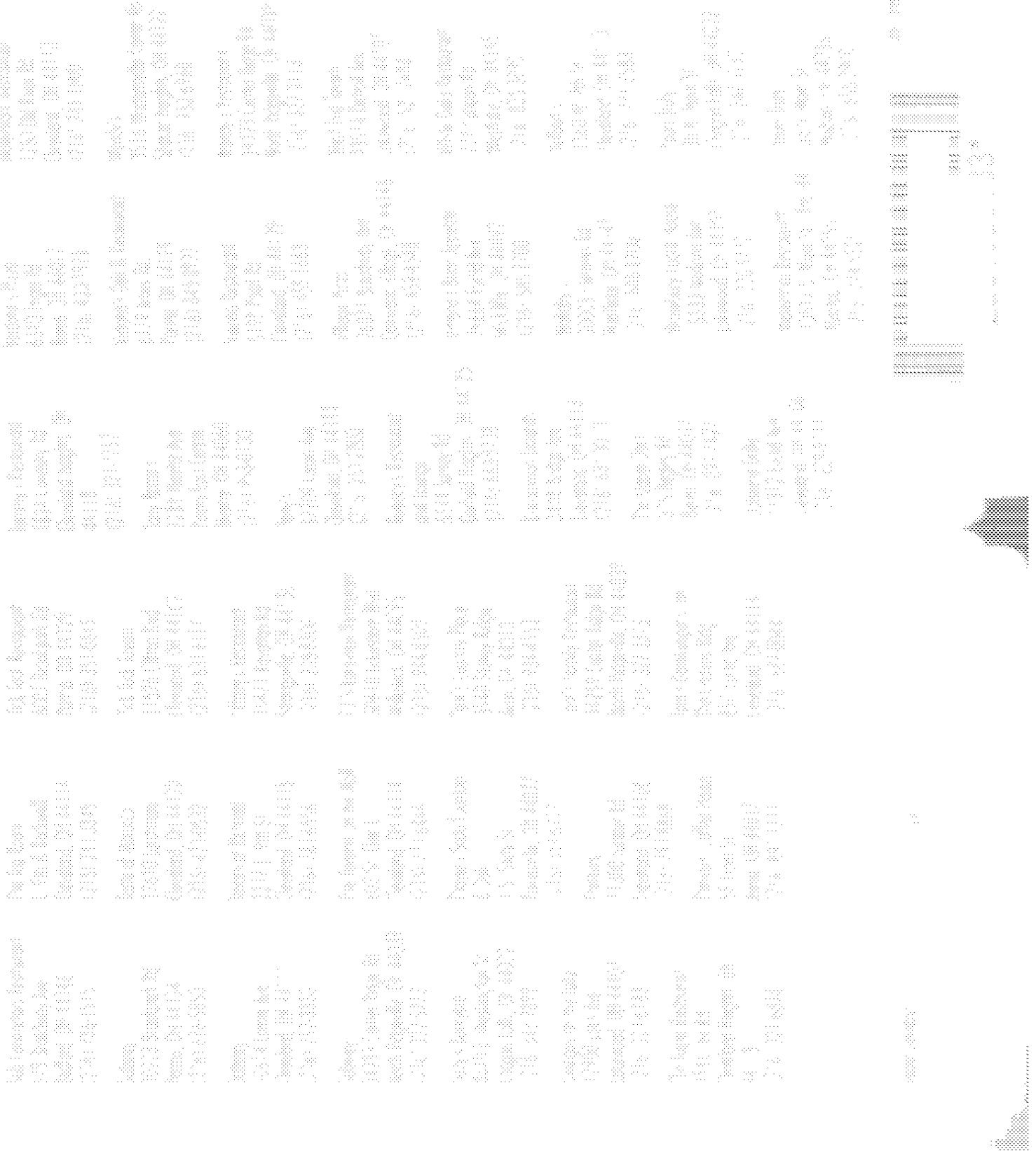


Figure 1 consists of a 3x3 grid of 2D bar charts. Each chart plots the frequency of 1000 samples across 100 bins (x-axis, 0 to 99) against the bin index (y-axis). The charts are arranged in a 3x3 grid. The x-axis for each chart represents the bin index (0 to 99), and the y-axis represents the frequency of samples in that bin. The 'original' method shows a uniform distribution. The 'PCA' method shows a distribution with a sharp peak at bin 0 and a long tail. The 'ICA' method shows a distribution with a sharp peak at bin 0 and a shorter tail compared to PCA.

Mississippi River



the last time he
had been to the
house.

After the
house.

the
house.

the
house.

the
house.

the
house.